

THE Daily Mirror.

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Both Phones No. 9

WEATHER—Fair tonight, warm in southwest portions; Saturday fair warmer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor
LOUIS SCHERFF.

For Solicitor
WILLIAM P. MOLONEY.

For Auditor
HARRY S. ELLIOTT.

For Treasurer
CLAUDE D. WALTERS.

For President of Council
SAMUEL B. LIPPINCOTT.

For Council at Large
ARTHUR W. BRYANT
BENJAMIN F. WAPLES
HENRY A. SCHULER.

For Board of Public Service
J. C. ANTHONY.
MICHAEL CLARY
THOMAS J. MEAD.

For Board of Education
FRED E. GUTHRY.
J. WILBUR JACOBY.

For Ward Councilman
First Ward—**G. W. NEELY.**
Second Ward—**J. J. RUDOLPH.**
Third Ward—**B. B. CARTER.**
Fourth Ward—**J. W. HURR.**

Political Announcements

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

To the Democrats of Marion County: If you think my efforts on behalf of Democracy and W. J. Bryan in the campaign of 1906 and 1908 entitle me to the nomination for Representative to the Seventy-seventh general assembly of the State of Ohio, I will certainly appreciate any effort on your part for any support given.

M. B. CHASE.

Editor Mirror: Please announce the name of John E. Dutton as a candidate for the nomination for Representative.

MANY VOTERS.

The friends of William T. Smith throughout Marion county are invited to co-operate in electing delegates to the coming Democratic convention, favorable to his nomination for state representative.

HIS FRIENDS.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to the order of the Democratic County Central Committee, notice is hereby given that the convention of the Democrats of Marion county, Ohio, to nominate a candidate for representative to be voted for at the November election, 1907, will be held in the Common Pleas court room, at Marion, Ohio, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907.

Each precinct will be entitled to one delegate and one alternate for each 25 votes or fraction thereof of 12 or over, cast for Samuel A. Hoskins for Secretary of State at the November election, 1906. The delegates and alternates shall be elected through caucuses held at the usual voting place of each precinct between the hours of 7:00 o'clock and 8:00 o'clock P. M., central standard time, Friday

STATE CONTRACT PRICE ON SCHOOL BOOKS

A large stock of second hand books at a good saving

C. G. Wiant

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
The House of Post Cards.

evening, September 13th, 1907.

The apportionment of delegates and alternates to the convention will be as follows:

Precincts	Delegates
Big Island	4
Bowling Green	5
Caledonia Village	3
Clardon North	3
Clardon South	3
Grand	2
Grand Prairie	2
Green Camp Village	1
Green Camp Township	4
Marion Township North	4
Marion Township South	4
First Ward A	4
First Ward B	4
First Ward C	4
Second Ward A	4
Second Ward B	4
Third Ward A	4
Third Ward B	4
Third Ward C	4
Third Ward D	4
Fourth Ward A	4
Fourth Ward B	4
Fourth Ward C	4
LaRue Village	4
New Bloomington	2
Montgomery East	2
Montgomery West	2
Pleasant Township	2
Prospect Village	2
Prospect Township	2
Richland Township	2
Moral Village	1
Salt Rock Township	1
Scott Township	1
Tully Township	1
Waldo Village	2
Waldo Township	2

At such caucuses the voters of each township will select the nominees for township officers to be voted on at the November election, 1907. Each Committee man will previously ascertain and announce at such caucuses the list of township officers for which nominations shall be made.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
J. W. JACOBY, Chairman.
W. S. SPENCER, Secretary.

The universal verdict is that it is an excellent ticket.

We are said to be at the end of the telegraph strike. But which end?

Mr. John Temple Graves is too generous. He is for everybody for President.

It is not too early to begin working for the election of the entire democratic ticket.

There is some consolation in knowing that when the other team can't win, we can.

"Little Willie" will soon be getting ready to come in out of his barefeet and go to school.

So far nobody has had the hardihood to refer to Secretary Taft's trip as a "flying" tour of the world.

A Philadelphia woman 104 years old complains that society isn't as lively as it used to be. Giddy thing!

Burton never asked Foraker for assistance and it is probable that he will neither ask or accept it.

Since Mr. Bryan spoke in Oklahoma, it is safe to say there are even more democrats in the two territories.

Canton is overlooking an opportunity for a good advertisement in not securing Alice to unveil the McKinley monument.

Prince Wilhelm, of Sweden, has started home. Wonder if anyone told him that all Americans are not like the Newport folks.

After all, holding primaries is a very convenient way of keeping from adopting resolutions, endorsing anybody and anything.

Mr. Bryan seems to think that Oklahoma is to be kept out of the Union in order to better Taft's chances, should he be nominated.

Louisville wants the next Democratic National Convention. It is greedy. It already has both Colonel Watterston and the dark horse.

In Massachusetts an automobile ran into an express train and killed three persons. Express trains ought to beware of the automobiles.

Speaker "Joe" Cannon is complaining of the inability to get good cigars and effective cusswords. A man can't stand pat with 'em, knowing that when the other team to help Burton defeat Tom Johnson, Burton probably figures he can come nearer to turning the trick single-handed.

Secretary Taft has little to fear from answers such as Senator For-

aker made to his Columbus speech, but when such men as Bryan get on his trail, he will begin to worry some.

THE WHITE HOUSE MORTGAGE.

There is no doubt that when the Wall Street interests, the fenized financiers and the monopolists who control the tariff protected trusts agreed to finance the Roosevelt campaign in 1904, they were promised that at least the Administration would not hurt the good trusts and corporations of which we were assured there were many. In fact, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, while he was in the Cabinet gave public assurance that the Roosevelt Administration "would not run amuck." That assurance, never denied by the President, led to liberal campaign contributions by the corporations. That some of these ardent Republican financiers should feel that they have been deceived was to have been expected and that they are now in the depths of despair is not wonderful. One of the largest commission houses in New York, who is vouched for by the Journal of Commerce as having republican sympathies says in their last communication to their customers: "The great throbbing life of business has been stabbed in the vitals. Can the other parts survive? A reassuring statement from the President that off-expected will of the wisp of Wall Street, can have little weight now; the varying character of his utterances in the past have been of such contradictory nature that what he might say again would be ineffectual. It is the uncertainty of what is to come next from an Administration infected with delusions and warped by political consideration, the problematibility of the Federal Government to now control the destructive and anarchistic forces it has set loose, that makes the outlook gloomy. It is time for business men to unite in conference and action to force common sense at the White House."

In the same issue of the Journal of Commerce the Wall Street firm of Carpenter, Baggot & Co., tells its customers that the President and "a weak Attorney-General, who delighted in seeing his name in print, and who should never have been in the Cabinet, have done more breaking down in confidence, and more injury to business than can be repaired in a year or more." This firm then lets the political cat out of the Republican bag by declaring that: "A member of the Republican National Committee tells us that political pressure—which is the only competent pressure—is being brought to bear on the President, and he is faltering; in fact is scared at his havoc and the wane of his popularity. He has been shown the necessity of great campaign contributions next year to offset the damage he has done, and there are hopes that his loss of political prestige may cause him to appreciate the seriousness of his methods and cause at least a modification of them." It will be interesting to note what effect this "political pressure" will have in forcing "Common Sense at the White House."

Will the money power and the frenzied financiers be able to foreclose their mortgage on the White House?

What Others Say.

AT OYSTER BAY.
Secretary Root was formerly of counsel for an important client in the "Standard Oil crowd." Mr. Bacon, his Assistant Secretary of State, was formerly a partner of J. P. Morgan. It is well that these gentlemen are able to deny a widely circulated report that they visited Wall Street yesterday and on that familiar ground, talked with their old associates.

It would be most unfortunate if the impression had become general that these gentlemen had from Mr. Roosevelt. It would like to have him state his intentions. It should wait in vain. Presumably no member of it knows quite what he will be doing three months from now. Events change duties; an executive must be an opportunist. No definite program is possible; the general policy of the law's enforcement and the "square deal" is enough.

Mr. Bohan's reference to "coveys" of the game he guns for may seem to much like levity to men

whose fortunes are in the balance, but no exception can rightly be taken to his statement that he hopes to put some one in the penitentiary for financial chicanery. The World shares that hope. And to Wall Street which always makes a point of being "frenzied" one way or another, which habitually beats up business with wild alarms or wilder publications, we commend the calm assurance elsewhere published of Messrs. Zimmerman & Forsyth that "the decline has improved the financial condition of our banks;" of Mr. Bakins that the "ultimate outcome" of Mr. Roosevelt's policy will be "extraordinarily beneficial" even in the securities market. It should be so. Human experience justifies the expectation. But if it be not so, then so much the worse for the securities market. Justice comes first.—New York World.

SILLY-SEASON NATURE STORIES.

There's a new scrag-outang in town. He wears a small mustache, has a high brow and enjoys life best in an easy chair. Is assumed at the Bronx Zoo, therefore, to be a prince of his realm. His advent is mentioned by way of leading up to a general chapter on nature facts and faking.

We might continue with a reference to whales. Fourteen of these interesting mammals clustered fondly about the good steamship Brooklyn on her latest trip hither from Porto Rico, forming an escort for miles. Folks on the Ettrick report that four days out of Liverpool a spirited ocean race between ship, gulls and a parcel of dolphins was cut short by two whales cutting across the bows. This was interesting, but it was not sport.

Sharks are next in order. One of them, as it is told, the marines off Sag Harbor, chased a Bliss-Leavitt torpedo to the very grounds target. He is badly scattered now. Another dorsal-finned plunger was rounded up inside the bathing-ropes by a daring Virginia beach swimmer and pulled ferociously to shore by his tail. No reporter on the spot to ask if he would have turned on his side to bite his captor. Shrewsbury River, down in Jersey, reports its third alligator of the season. Either the sea serpent has split himself up or a new story is due of the Gulf Stream changing course and the tropical zone working north.

This chapter would be incomplete without a passing reference to the bear seen and heard in the early dawn on a roof at Sagamore Hill. Secret Service men make professional and needless mystery concerning this visitor. Monsieur Bryan had been misrepresented in the unauthorized yarn of the nature fair and he had come hoping for a chance to whisper his grievance into a great, expectant and sympathetic ear. The idea suggested in some quarters that he was a Wall Street bear come to pay his devotions is absurd. Wall street bears never pay devotions.—New York World.

INTERDEPENDENCE.

If civilization has shown anything it is that we are dependent one upon another, one family upon another family, one community upon another community, one trade upon another and one business upon all other businesses. The strike of the telegraphers may be used as a subject in hand to illustrate the point in regard to business, and what is true of business is true of individuals.

The telegraph companies are in a sense minor affairs. A couple of hundred of millions of dollars is all the money that is invested in

Test this Boy's
ALL WOOL SUIT
costs you nothing if not all we claim.

We want every mother who has a boy to clothe (especially those who have despaired of ever finding a boy's suit that will give satisfactory service) to allow us to show them the best \$5 boys' suits for wear and service.

The coat is full lined with double warped Italian cloth sewed with pure silk. These suits for boys 6 to 16. Like illustration.

GET THE HABIT

I MARX & SONS
MEN'S OUTFITTERS

them—a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with the fifteen billions invested in the railroads, or the other billions invested in manufacturing, or in the farming industry. There are employed as operators only a few thousand people fifteen or twenty thousand—scarcely more than is employed by some manufacturing concerns.

And yet an inharmonious action upon the part of the telegraph companies or their employees throw the whole business and social world into discord. Half a dozen men in a city step aside from their daily occupations, and the whole population is affected. A strand of wire is rendered useless, and the whole fabric of commerce is weakened.

Verily are we knit together with this thing called civilization until life and limb and property, happiness or misery, is dependent upon the life and limb and property, the happiness or misery of others. It was not so in the jungle. It made little difference to the naked savage whether his fellows went out hunting or not, or whether the forest fires rendered the obtaining of food a difficult matter in some remote part of the wilderness. He was a world unto himself, depending only upon himself, caring only for himself, obeying only the laws of appetite. Whether he was happier than the rascals at present we are not discussing.

But gradually evolved civilization Savage began depending upon other savages of his tribe, and tribe upon tribe, nation upon nation. We have now become unified until one man's business is everybody's business. It is the business of the whole world this telegraph strike. The men who own the line and the men who operate them are only a small part of the people involved in this strike—or any other strike. Even peace of mind, or happiness, of an isolated individual may depend upon the actions of the two contending forces. No man can sit him down in his home at night and argue with himself that this strike doesn't affect him. It certainly affects him to some extent and it is liable at any time to affect him still more. It may bring him remorse before morning—remorse at having been denied the privilege of being at the bedside of a dying friend, because of his inability to reach him. It may upset all of his plans for a lifetime, this thing of not being able to readily communicate with those with whom he wants to communicate.

But if it is said that these are only fanciful possibilities, or remote probabilities, it can be stated that every business man in the city knows to what extent it is affecting his business. The curtailed market reports may affect him; the fact that he is not able to have a shipment of goods starts from a certain point; the general disarrangement of things—a hundred things connected with the strike affect him.

In addition to the present inconvenience there is a cost that must be paid, if not today, tomorrow. This strike is costing money, and since we are mutually dependent upon each other, all of us must help to bear the cost, and will be forced to do so, whether we want it or not. No man, no company, no nation can afford to ignore the strike, and the increased expenses of commerce are

in the end charged up to the consumer, and everybody is a consumer. Every individual in the community must and does share the cost of waste, and this strike and all other strikes are a waste pure and simple—a waste of men's energies, of nothing else, and that is, as a matter of fact, the basis of all waste human energy.—Springfield Ohio News.

If John D. Rockefeller had denied the interview with him obtained for the World, and printed last Tuesday morning, such a disavowal would have been surprising but not unprecedented.

European public men make frequent use of the "diplomatic denial". M. de Blowitz, long the London Times' correspondent in Paris, gives in his reminiscences amusing examples of such formal disavowals, which there deceive no one. American financiers have often availed themselves of this device of the school of Tellepand.

But Mr. Rockefeller did not avail himself of it. Unless further testimony can be adduced in its support the so called denial must be stamped as itself a fraud upon the reading public.

The words attributed to Mr. Rockefeller on the day after the appearance of the interview were: There is certainly some mistake about the matter. I neither gave out nor authorized the statements attributed to me.

These carefully framed sentences did not say that Mr. Rockefeller had not uttered the words attributed to him in the interview; their genuineness was apparent; it was only denied that he "gave them out" or "authorized" them.

But Mr. Rockefeller did not make even this brief denial. The only foundation for it that a week's search has revealed is a remark said to have been made over the telephone by Miss Adams, a private secretary in the Rockefeller house that "there must be some mistake. The interview was not authorized for publication."

Mr. Rockefeller himself saw The World reporter three days after the interview. He made no criticism upon it. He offered no correction.

Miss Adams' denial was insufficient. How did it become transmuted into a statement in stronger terms from Mr. Rockefeller personally? How did an Associated Press official get the idea that "our denial came direct and obviously from the Rockefeller offices in Chicago?"

Public opinion rules in America. The bases of public opinion are the facts. To falsify the record of facts in the daily news is for a newspaper a misfortune when it is done unwittingly and in haste; deliberately done, it is a grave offense.

The World has taken pains to establish the truth of the Rockefeller interview and to defend the traduced good faith of its Cleveland reporter. It awaits with interest the result of that investigation into the source of the dubious "denial" which the Associated Press officials are bound to make.—New York World.

RICH MEN'S MISTAKES.

John D. Rockefeller has added nothing to rich men's mistakes, or rather he reiterates, in a more or less pathetic way, a statement that is often made by men of wealth, and which is not correct. Mr. Rockefeller, however, is hopeful; he affects to believe that the time will come when the masses do not entertain toward rich men the opinions which he believes are now entertained.

Mr. Rockefeller and many other rich men seem to think that the masses are opposed to rich men. He speaks of the people not understanding the aims and purposes of the successful business men. He is saddened by the thought that any one should oppose in any way the accumulation of wealth. And so on, all of which pre-supposes a thing that does not exist.

With the exception of a limited number of shallow-pate ones, no body is opposed to wealth. The whole world or nearly all of it, is trying to become wealthy—at least is trying to better its condition. The fact that John D. Rockefeller has enormous wealth does not lead any one to hate him—unless it be a few of the aforesaid shallow-pated ones.

Almost any man of wealth will tell you that he can see and feel an opposition to him on the part of the people. Talk to him confidentially and he will tell you how he is trying to do his duty; how he helps the poor people; how he has run his business at a loss at times in order to keep the men at work, and thus to prevent their suffering. These well-meaning men of wealth are sincere in the belief that the animosity against them which they profess to see and feel comes about because they have money, or because they have been unusually successful. That is their mistake.

But here is what really happens, here is the foundation for the opposition which the men of wealth encounter—it is this way: A man starts into business. He is a young fellow who has a small capital. He

employs a few men, meets them frequently in the small shop, talks to them and is one of them, to a certain extent. He is so directly in touch with them that he sees with his own eyes their efforts in his behalf, and he tells the men so. He is a fine man to work for, and is popular in the community, because the people of the community know that he is working hard to succeed, that he is honest, and that his methods are fair. They like him, not because his capital is small, but because he is a man among men.

Gradually his business increases. He can not look after it so closely. He has to have overseers and superintendents to look after certain things. He can not hear the complaints of the employees. He must depend upon the reports made to him by the superintendents, and these superintendents, anxious to make every dollar that they can for the business, are not always fair with the employees. Slowly the employees come to look upon the business man with distrust and repeat the many unfair things they suffer while at their tasks. Isn't it reasonable that the people should begin to look upon the business man with a little colder stare in their eyes? Not because he is getting rich, but because he is not as good a man as he was a few years ago.

Then, the man takes advantage of a young competitor—some fellow who is starting just as he started. He believes that it is legitimate. He "puts him out of the business" perhaps by working some kind of a scheme. Another and another competitor bolts up, only to be killed or crippled.

Now the business has grown to such proportions that special legislation is desired, and he has money to spend for this special legislation. He works the legislature of the people. Or, it may be, he is powerful enough by this time to work the courts, either by reason of being able to hire the most competent attorneys, or to influence juries. By this time he is money-mad or success-mad, or whatever you want to call it. His conscience is becoming hardened. Anything is legitimate now that will increase his business or his result. He has time to see only the men, who like himself, are engaged in great affairs. He builds a church or endows a college, or donates money for a library, or sends a few hundred dollars to the Y. M. C. A., and he thinks that ought to suffice. Besides he is not giving employment to thousands of workmen? Isn't he a benefactor because he permits these men to work for him and gives them a part of the money they earn for him? That is the way he is finally reasoning.

Or, he wants privileges from the city in which his shops or his enterprises are located. He does not trust the people. He buys the council, or works some kind of scheme under a guise of some sort to obtain concessions. He believes the community is going to profit by any kind of a scheme that he knows will benefit his business. If there should crop out opposition to his undertakings, he claims it is due to envious and jealous competitors, or to the fact that he people hate a man who has wealth.

And, toward the close of his life when he is fairly rolling in wealth, when he has done things he would not have thought of doing in his younger days, when he broke up men who were engaged in legitimate lines, when he has strikes and lockouts, when he has gotten to the point where Rockefeller has arrived, if you please, and he beholds a nation grinning at his discomfiture, and jubilant when he is fined in court; when he reads in the public press honest opinions of men to the effect that he should be in the penitentiary, then he claims, as does Rockefeller, that the people hate him and his kind, because they are successful—which is not true. They hate him, and his kind because of the way they have obtained their wealth, because of their personality, because they themselves have isolated themselves from the great masses and no longer trust the great masses. If, in a spirit of thoughtless outlawry, some poor, misguided fellow throws a brick through the carriage window, it is anarchy which is springing up.

Yes, it is anarchy. But it is anarchy born of the conduct of the man assailed; anarchy in the brain of a poor weakling who knows no other way of showing his displeasure; anarchy on the part of a weakling, not on the part of a man of strength, a weakling who imagines, like the millionaire, that one man or one acts going to settle something.

Poor fools that we are—seeking to escape the just judgments of our fellows, as if those judgments could be escaped. Whatsoever the community believes a man to be, that thing he is, every time. This nation has sized John D. Rockefeller up correctly. He has no complaint to make, or ought to have none. If he is held in highest esteem by the people, he deserves to be esteemed. If he has incurred the hatred and distrust of the masses, it is because he has succeeded in amassing millions. The people care nothing whatever for money—that is demonstrated every day in the year. They mourn over the graves of the wealthy and of the poor alike, if their virtues are the same. They stone the millionaire and the tramp alike if the conduct of the one is as repulsive to them as is the conduct of the other. It is the rich man's mistake to think otherwise.—Springfield (O.) News.